The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870. NEW SERIES, NO. 466.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Spectator, commenting on the recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says that the notes of Fish are improvements on Seward's. His dispatches contain no buncombe or flourishes, yet there is too much of undignified and sentimental complaint instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the Alabama question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime powers are deeply interested; but Fish does not do it justice.

The Saturday Review, referring to the Alabama dispute, says: "Americans assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into the blockaded ports of Cuba."

COMMERCE.

The Times gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1866 and the period when a new inflation is sure. American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New York regarding Erie. Federal securities will cause their demand in Europe because of their advanced prices.

PEABODY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Peabody trustees have purchased a hospital in Black Friars' road as a sight for a memorial hospital.

THE FRENCH CABLE CENSORSHIP.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe, commenting on the official denial of the censorship over the French cable, says all telegrams are received by the Minister of the Interior.

FRANCE.

FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—It is certain that the new ministry will be announced day after to-morrow. The journal official has not yet published a list of appointments, but La Liberte, organ of M. Ollivier, states that the ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as the announcement, which will be officially promulgated on Monday: Minister of Justice, Emile Ollivier; Minister of the Interior, Chevandier de Valdrome; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Gramont; Minister of Commerce, Le Deput. Louvet; Minister of Public Works, Maurice Richard, M. Magne, Baurbean, Chasseloup, Laubat, Le Boeuf and Rhault de Genouilly will retain their positions. M. Berthenay, French Envoy at Washington, declined the portfolio of the Interior on account of his deficiency in oratory.

Of the Ministers as thus given by La Liberte, four of the members are Senators and six members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gambin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary, and also Counselor of State. Chevandier de Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, was second Vice President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in political circles.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address he received his thanks, and said the presence of the foreign Ambassadors at this time was a proof of the friendly relations existing between their respective governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various Legations.

RICHMOND.

Celebration of Emancipation Day.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was observed here and elsewhere before. Calls were general. General Canby and the Governor and Mayor gave public receptions, at which the army officers attended in a body, in full uniform, and made a fine display.

Ex-Governor Wells gave a reception, which was well attended by officers and citizens.

The colored people held meetings to enunciate proclamation, and called upon Governor Walker, who made them a speech, in which he severely condemned the course which they celebrated, and told them they were here before the law, and vested with the same rights and privileges as the white man, as Governor, and hoped that these rights and privileges were secured to them; would stand by and protect them so far as the power was with him. He appealed to them to refrain from any action that they appreciated these rights, and that had been called an experiment in regard to the colored people in this State, and a successful. He was followed by General Ingraham, who spoke in the same manner. The speeches were enthusiastically cheered.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Municipal Muddle—Revenue Receipts.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Chief of Police Cain was yesterday committed to the parish prison for twenty days for contempt of court, in the Second district, for allowing Governor Warmoth to the use of the Metropolitan police to obtain a list of the blacklisted registry of voters, and for publishing for under military rule and calling upon Senators and Representatives to support them in their investment. This they regard as necessary, because under the present state of government they have no security for life or property.

Messrs. J. H. Skinner and James C. Napier were appointed a committee to bear the resolutions to Washington. About two thousand five hundred persons participated in the procession, which transacted its business in an orderly manner.

CINCINNATI.

The Tobacco Trade—Died—Religious—Death of Gen. McGroarty—The Franking Privilege.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Receipts of leaf tobacco at this market for the year ending Dec. 31st were 44,883 hogsheads. Sales for the public warehouse 37,383 hogsheads, and 1,608 crops; sales at private warehouses not embraced in the above, 7,500 hogsheads. Total sold seven million dollars. Increase over previous year five hundred thousand dollars. Cincinnati is now the largest tobacco market in the United States, and receives a greater variety than any other market in the West.

Thompson Nesely, one of the oldest merchants, and prominent citizens of this city, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

Rev. Dr. Bullock, Methodist, preached, large numbers rising for prayers in the morning at the Rev. Faron Hammond, Young Men's Christian Association, and various churches.

Every store now stands this morning, all during the remainder of the day; business are resuming to-night and rolling.

Gov. Stephens of Missouri died and lonely attended services at College Hill this morning at 9 o'clock. He was an old friend of Gen. McGroarty, and only combination received his friends in the city. He was himself during the night, and refused to receive company for four hours before his death. He was a gallant soldier; entered the Tenth Ohio Infantry so as to command the regiment in the war, subsequently Lieut. Colonel and Colonel of the Tenth Ohio, afterwards commanded the Eighth Ohio, and was a brigadier brevetted Brigadier General; was shot through the lung, which it is supposed finally caused his death. He took part in every battle fought during the war, from which he still rode some regulations, the last one a few months ago. He was appointed Collector of the Second Ohio District by President Grant, and elected Clerk of this county last October on the citizens' Democratic ticket.

Petitions are circulating for the abolition of the franking privilege.

NASHVILLE.

Colored Men's Celebration and Convention.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.—The colored people of Nashville celebrated, to-day, the anniversary of Lincoln's proclamation of freedom. After moving through the city in procession, they assembled in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, and organized a convention, over which Ed. North presided. Addresses by Governor Howard and others, excusing themselves from attending, were read, and several resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude and affection to Mr. Lincoln for their freedom; thanks to Governor Brownlow, and the ante-war abolitionists for what they had done for them whilst in slavery; pledging themselves to the Republican party, and to support those who on expressing the views in the President, Cabinet, and Congress; declaring that the Democratic party, as Republican and Democratic, have failed to support the former, as they could not do otherwise and be true to themselves and their race; declaring that the third opinion that the present Legislature is hostile to their interests, reading in part the Governor's message with amendment, and other inimical legislation; approving the action of Congress in the case of Georgia, and the Governor's resolution of Mr. Forney of Pennsylvania, offered to the Federal House of Representatives, looking to the restoration of Tennessee; appointing a committee under military rule and calling upon Senators and Representatives to support them in their investment. This they regard as necessary, because under the present state of government they have no security for life or property.

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CHICAGO.

New Year's Day—New Railroad Line—The Colored People.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—New Year's day was universally kept in this city by all classes. Business was suspended and calls were fully as numerous as on any previous occasion. Drunkenness and rowdyism had very little to do with the observance of the day.

The last rail on the Cedar Falls and Minnesota railroad was laid on Saturday, so that Chicago has now another railroad connection with St. Paul via Northwestern, Dubuque and Sioux City and Cedar Valley railroads.

The colored people of this city celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation yesterday by a procession in the day and a meeting in Farwell Hall in the evening. Speeches were made by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and several colored orators.

ST. LOUIS.

Statistics for 1869.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—All our papers this morning publish elaborate statistical statements of the business of St. Louis, during the past year, of which the following is a condensation:

	RECEIPTS—		EXPORTS—	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	1,119,648	895,890	2,686,492	1,499,976
Wheat, bushels	3,811,000	1,811,000	3,811,000	1,811,000
Corn, bush.	8,500,712	18,8,572	1,666,454	1,611,813
Oats, bush.	2,207,151	1,810,000	1,207,151	1,810,000
Barley, bush.	199,98	19,114	15,907	16,737
Rye, bush.	29,000	17,000	29,000	20,124
Tobacco, hhds.	19,15	17,308		
Whisky, bbls.	57,000	50,000	50,000	38,500
Lead, pigs	23,317	19,302		
Pork, bbls.	42,000	40,000	38,168	130,396
Bacon, casks	3,500	12,005		
Lard, tcs.	25,000	17,000	19,611	20,100
Cattle, head	154,525	115,931	53,476	37,000
Sheep, head	60,000	40,000		
Hogs, head	661,45	30,500		
Hides, No.	60,000	40,000		

The total amount of taxes paid by citizens, city and county, including internal revenue, city, county and State proprietary tax on manufactures, and customs duties, will reach $8,000,000, or about six per cent. on the assessed valuation of property.

Total tonnage received and forwarded by members of the Board at present in this city. The Government has no such official information from the acting Consul at Havana. Its latest dispatches, however, indicate that the insurgents have not with reverses lately.

THE TREASURY BUREAU.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to reorganize the customs bureau of the Treasury. As soon as Congress reassembles, he will submit a report upon a general revenue law, embracing all necessary provisions for regulating the foreign and coasting trades, the assessment and collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandise, and other matters pertaining thereto.

GEORGIA.

Advices received here from Georgia say that some of the members of the Democratic State Committee have been in conference to decide as to what course the party shall pursue in the Legislature, when it convenes on the 12th, regarding the Georgia bill. As yet no decision is publicly known to have been agreed upon. The propriety of issuing a statement was discussed, denouncing as false the story of the New York Tribune that half a dozen of the Republican members of the Legislature had been assassinated since the adjournment in April.

GOLD AND BONDS.

There has been the greatest anxiety manifested for the last three days by the New York brokers to obtain an intimation as to whether the Treasury Department had decided to continue its bond purchasing and gold selling policy with the commencement of the new year. The expected that the programme would be announced new year's eve, but Boutwell disappointed them. He promulgates to night, however, his statement for January, which is a determination to continue to buy bonds and sell gold the same as during December. Financial men here say that the effect of payments of the large amounts of January coin interest has been discontinued, and that the sales of treasury gold during this month will not reduce the premium as much as has been claimed.

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MELUD AINSLEY GONE.

Hubert Leroy S. Absconds, and Milady Goes Home—Weeping Creditors—"All, all is Lost!"—The Denouement of a Fashionable Folly.

[From the New York Sun.]

Fashionable society has been excited by the sudden and unexpected departure from town of the notorious scamp Dick Radford, who passed himself off as Lord Hubert L. S. Ainsley. He has left behind his young and beautiful wife, and a small, sorrowing army of creditors. About two weeks ago the would-be Lord and Lady left elegant private residence on Madison avenue, which they had occupied but a few weeks, and repaired to an old scure boarding-house in the neighborhood of the St. James Hotel. Previous to vacating the mansion the festive Dick gave a splendid dinner party,

which was attended by a number of young gentlemen, and this was followed by a soiree dansante, given by his wife. This latter entertainment proved an utter and mortifying failure, and the couple are said to have been disconsolate for a few succeeding days. When Lord Dick got the money to meet the expenses his sumptuous entertainments involved has been the subject of general remark at the clubs and among the habitues of Delmonico's cafe. It is said on good authority that the scamp has been supplied with money since his marriage with Miss Martin last fall by

A FORMER ADMIRER

and true friend of the estimable young lady. The voluntary banker of "my Lord" is a gentleman prominent in social circles in this city, and is associated with his father in business in Wall street. Recently he officiated at a fashionable wedding he knows, and is soon to lead to the hymenial altar himself one of the reigning belles of a neighboring city. Radford was said to

AN INVETERATE GAMBLER,

and is well known as a frequent visitor at many of the up-town "hells"—one in Twenty-fifth street particularly. He is a man of no honor or principle whatever, and has been known to invite gentlemen to his residence, and coolly bring forward, they were soon relieved of their money, watches and chains by the accomplished and gentlemanly gambler. Notwithstanding he was supplied from time to time with money from his father, he could not possibly meet all his ordinary and luxurious expenses, the concealed wretch contracted all kinds of

DEBTS THROUGHOUT THE CITY,

amounting to five or eight thousand dollars. When he first moved to the house on Madison avenue he owed the grocer, who supplied him (in Europe), he one day drove out in ostentatious style and settled many if not all of his tradesmen's bills, much to the latter's delight, of course. It was only a few days after the settlement above referred to that the couple disappeared from the locality, and left behind them many debts, which, it is said, they do not intend to pay. Radford is a nobleman has been observed to be dejected and disconsolate, and his friends have not known to what to attribute the

SUDDEN CHANGE

in his Lordship's manner. Various rumors are circulated in society with astonishing rapidity, and his assumed name or title is in everybody's mouth. Radford said he had lost money in Wall street, others that he had used up all his money at faro. Some of his early friends in the ballrooms of Delmonico's hinted that he feared arrest for forgery. Delmonico's receives now en route to New York, while others only shook their heads and said it was a

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and that Mr. Leonard Radford should be drummed out of the town as a fraud. Does evidently followed the example of the celebrated Dick Turpin, who resigned in anticipation of being kicked out of the club. Only one morning last week it was discovered that the light had flown—in a word, Richard Radford, the notorious, left the city, and his friends in Europe or, has fled from New York, and few, if any, know of his whereabouts. On the afternoon of the day of the departure of the guilty wife and others noticed that the natty little imitation of Beau Brummel was very restless, excited, and, from evidence of drinking, so that cooing medicine was suggested.

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on the advice of her friends, and will soon have proceedings for a divorce. Mrs. Grundy says she has been served with papers, and also knows who frequently reached home drunk, and beat the hapless girl in the most shameful manner. Radford's creditors are many in the city, but there is reason for thinking he has returned to England in a sailing vessel, and not in a steamer under an assumed name. Not coming into possession of his wife's property, as his lordship expected, and to have been

A SEVERE BLOW

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EXTRAVAGANCES OF THE CITY.

of the flying thief, and it is hoped that he may be caught.

THE SUDDEN EXODUS

of the notorious man from the Madison-avenue residence, and the flight of his wife, was telegraphed from Europe to "put him out of all hearts."

AFTER RECONSTRUCTION.

Federal Bayonets Called For in Texas.

[From the Galveston News.]

Major General Reynolds' report on the condition of affairs in Texas, has already been published in our columns, but appended to the official copy of that document, as now before us, is a letter of interest not heretofore alluded to. This is Gen. Reynolds' estimate of troops needed for this State during reconstruction. Now, that there should be such force, or more, in Texas, is fully admitted, but the question is, will it be furnished?

Posts.	Cavalry, No. Companies.	Infantry, No. Companies.
Corpus Christi	1	1
Brown ville	2	2
Ringgold Barracks	1	1
Fort McIntosh	1	2
Fort Duncan	1	1
Fort Clark	1	1
Fort McKavett	1	1
Fort Mason	1	1
Fort Griffin	1	1
Fort Richardson	1	1
Fort Belknap	1	1
Fort Stockton	1	1
Fort Davis	2	2
Fort Inge	1	1
Fort Ellis	0	1
Fort Lancaster	1	1
Fort Calvert	0	1
Fort Brenham	0	1
Fort Colorado	0	1
Fort Galveston	0	1
Fort Brazos	0	1
Fort Austin	1	1
Fort Waco	2	2
Total number companies	33	34

NOTE.—This estimate of troops is based on the supposition that the State of Texas be reconstructed early in 1870, and that the posts now occupied and not named in the estimate may be abandoned with the return of good relations with the people. Gen. Reynolds will be necessary to have, probably for one or two years, two garrisons of three to six companies each in the interior. The troops placed in the estimate at Austin, Waco, and Jefferson are designed to supply this demand, and may probably be consolidated at Austin. Upon the position of which I am not decided at the present moment, because it has not been possible for me heretofore to spare the time necessary to inspect in person that portion of the State accidentally prevented the issuance of a new and Metropolitan police are still in possession of the State capital.

The statement of Col. Stockdale shows the internal revenue receipts of this district for the first eight months in 1869, $578,413; corresponding months last year, $370,871.

THE PACIFIC.

Commerce—Billiards—Emancipation—Telegraph Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The past year five hundred vessels were despatched from San Francisco with cargoes valued at $21,000,000. Treasure shipments same year, $27,000,000.

Derry and Dion play a billiard match in this city, January 8th, for the championship, possession of the cues, and a purse of three thousand dollars, four pocket table, 1,500 points; the pool shot and scratching balls barred.

The colored people yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A majority of the operators of the Sacramento and Virginia (Nevada) offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company are on a strike. Reduction of salaries is the alleged cause.

PITTSBURG.

Accidental Shooting—Pittock's Annual Feast.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—On New Year's, as Mr. Wm. Lloyd, a deaf mute, of this city was walking down street, the pocket of which he was heard, and the child fell, shot in the head. He still lives. A lady noticed a man place a pistol in his pocket afterwards, but escaped. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

John W. Pittock, of the Leader, gave his eleventh annual dinner to 180 newsboys and bootblacks on Saturday.

The Ohio Legislature—Caucusing.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—The members of the General Assembly, which meets to-morrow morning in this city, have arrived. Caucuses of the Republicans and Democrats have been held last night. The Republicans nominated L. D. Woodworth, of Mahoning, for President pro tem. Hoyt, of Butler Hall, of Franklin, for Clerk; and J. A. Atwood for Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate. Also, R. B. Dunn's for Speaker; R. Brown, of Franklin, for Clerk; and S. F. Kerr, of Fayette, for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

The Democratic caucus adjourned until Monday morning without making nominations. The reform members from Hamilton county, who hold the balance of power, refused to vote for Ogden. It is uncertain whether Republican or Democratic officers will be elected to-morrow.

Violent Snow Storm.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—A violent snow storm set in last evening. About eight inches has fallen. Wind from the north, and blocking hard.

Origin of the Term "Gerrymandering."

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Most politicians, one would suppose, know the origin of the term "gerrymandering." Yet we find Gov. Ashley, of Montana Territory, in a recent message, writing about "gerrymandering," with an initial letter and "s" g. thus entirely misrepresenting the derivation of the word. Some sixty years or more ago Elbridge Gerry, the grandfather of our distinguished fellow-citizen and lawyor, Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., counsel for the Sun in John Russell Young's libel suit, and for Daniel McFarland in his approaching trial for murder, was the leader of the old Democratic party in Massachusetts. To perpetuate the power of the party in the State, Mr. Gerry and his associates in the Legislature rearranged and divided the State into districts, so as to insure as far as possible Democratic majorities in the election districts, and in so doing had little respect to the symmetry of the outline of the districts or natural geographical boundaries. A colored map showing the new districts, was hung on the wall of Mr. Gerry's office, and at a distance a portion of the State accidentally presented the image of a sprawling lizard. One day a staunch Federalist friend came in, and espying this map, exclaimed, "Why, what sort of an animal is that there?" "Oh, th t is a salamander," said Mr. Gerry, good humoredly. "A salamander!" replied his friend, who in the meanwhile had examined the map more closely, and from his knowledge of local politics had seen what the effect of the redistributing would be: "you had better say a 'Gerry mander.'" The word came was repeated by Mr. Gerry, and thus it came to pass that "gerrymandering," (with the g hard) became a stock expression for the political device practiced by Mr. Gerry and his friends.

☞ Pittsburgh put up 600 new buildings in 1869.

THE SAINTS AND THEIR HAREMS.

What a French Lady Saw and Heard among the Mormons—Beautiful Amelia and Others.

Madame Olympe Audouard, a Parisian lady, has just published some of her experiences among the Mormons. The following is an account of her first entrance into a Mormon household and of what followed:

"The great Mormon chief, knowing that Mr. Durand would arrive at Salt Lake City with a numerous party, in which would be included ladies, had given order by telegraph to each Mormon settlement to prepare for us good lodging and food.

"We were very curious to see those famous Latter-day Saints, as they modestly term themselves; all the more so, when Mr. Durand showed us a dispatch from Brigham Young, as follows:

"A Mormon family at Plum Creek is expecting you."

We exclaimed with joy: "At last we are about to visit these households where seraglios seem to have but one lord!"

On arriving at the station mentioned we saw a Mormon who already awaited us at his door. He bade us welcome, and conducted us into a room, in which a plentiful repast was spread. A young woman threw a first glance over its arrangement, made a gracious bow to us, and was lost to sight in the kitchen.

"Now the first!" I said to myself, "she is pretty enough. Who knows what the others are?"

I tarnely entered the kitchen, under pretext of asking for some water. The young girl was there, conversing with an old woman, who was occupied in cooking. "My mother-in-law," she said to me, introducing her. While talking with these two I glanced slily around to find where the other women could be. "They must be shut up somewhere," I said to myself; "this Mormon, doubtless, does not wish to shock us by a view of his conjugal harem."

The young woman having asked whether it would be agreeable to me to make a slight toilet in my room before dinner, I eagerly assented, hoping to be able to see the others.

She conducted me into a very nice and very simple little chamber. "If you wish," she said to me, "to rest after the fatigue of going up stairs, the room of my mother-in-law is at their disposal."

I could not control my curiosity any longer; so arming myself with all my courage, and at the risk of seeming indiscreet, I asked of my hostess:

"But where are the other wives?"

She uttered a peal of laughter, and answered with a shade of raillery:

"Ah, this is only one!"

Suppose that a Mormon with only one wife in my country, and you will see our households—that it got to take many wives, without taxation upon bachelors. Dolmonico's cafe is the rendezvous of all the consulars, and hinted that he feared assassination. He receives now en route to New York, while others only shook their heads and said it was a

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Federal Bayonets Called For in Texas.

[From the Galveston News.]

Major General Reynolds' report on the condition of affairs in Texas, has already been published in our columns, but appended to the official copy of that document, as now before us, is a letter of interest not heretofore alluded to. This is Gen. Reynolds' estimate of troops needed for this State during reconstruction. Now, that there should be such force, or more, in Texas, is fully admitted, but the question is, will it be furnished?

Posts.	Cavalry, No. Companies.	Infantry, No. Companies.
Corpus Christi	1	1
Brown ville	2	2
Ringgold Barracks	1	1
Fort McIntosh	1	2
Fort Duncan	1	1
Fort Clark	1	1
Fort McKavett	1	1
Fort Mason	1	1
Fort Griffin	1	1
Fort Richardson	1	1
Fort Belknap	1	1
Fort Stockton	1	1
Fort Davis	2	2
Fort Inge	1	1
Fort Ellis	0	1
Fort Lancaster	1	1
Fort Calvert	0	1
Fort Brenham	0	1
Fort Colorado	0	1
Fort Galveston	0	1
Fort Brazos	0	1
Fort Austin	1	1
Fort Waco	2	2
Total number companies	33	34

NOTE.—This estimate of troops is based on the supposition that the State of Texas be reconstructed early in 1870, and that the posts now occupied and not named in the estimate may be abandoned with the return of good relations with the people. Gen. Reynolds will be necessary to have, probably for one or two years, two garrisons of three to six companies each in the interior. The troops placed in the estimate at Austin, Waco, and Jefferson are designed to supply this demand, and may probably be consolidated at Austin. Upon the position of which I am not decided at the present moment, because it has not been possible for me heretofore to spare the time necessary to inspect in person that portion of the State accidentally prevented the issuance of a new and Metropolitan police are still in possession of the State capital.

The statement of Col. Stockdale shows the internal revenue receipts of this district for the first eight months in 1869, $578,413; corresponding months last year, $370,871.

THE PACIFIC.

Commerce—Billiards—Emancipation—Telegraph Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The past year five hundred vessels were despatched from San Francisco with cargoes valued at $21,000,000. Treasure shipments same year, $27,000,000.

Derry and Dion play a billiard match in this city, January 8th, for the championship, possession of the cues, and a purse of three thousand dollars, four pocket table, 1,500 points; the pool shot and scratching balls barred.

The colored people yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A majority of the operators of the Sacramento and Virginia (Nevada) offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company are on a strike. Reduction of salaries is the alleged cause.

PITTSBURG.

Accidental Shooting—Pittock's Annual Feast.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—On New Year's, as Mr. Wm. Lloyd, a deaf mute, of this city was walking down street, the pocket of which he was heard, and the child fell, shot in the head. He still lives. A lady noticed a man place a pistol in his pocket afterwards, but escaped. The shooting is supposed to have been accidental.

John W. Pittock, of the Leader, gave his eleventh annual dinner to 180 newsboys and bootblacks on Saturday.

The Ohio Legislature—Caucusing.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—The members of the General Assembly, which meets to-morrow morning in this city, have arrived. Caucuses of the Republicans and Democrats have been held last night. The Republicans nominated L. D. Woodworth, of Mahoning, for President pro tem. Hoyt, of Butler Hall, of Franklin, for Clerk; and J. A. Atwood for Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate. Also, R. B. Dunn's for Speaker; R. Brown, of Franklin, for Clerk; and S. F. Kerr, of Fayette, for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

The Democratic caucus adjourned until Monday morning without making nominations. The reform members from Hamilton county, who hold the balance of power, refused to vote for Ogden. It is uncertain whether Republican or Democratic officers will be elected to-morrow.

Violent Snow Storm.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—A violent snow storm set in last evening. About eight inches has fallen. Wind from the north, and blocking hard.

Origin of the Term "Gerrymandering."

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Most politicians, one would suppose, know the origin of the term "gerrymandering." Yet we find Gov. Ashley, of Montana Territory, in a recent message, writing about "gerrymandering," with an initial letter and "s" g. thus entirely misrepresenting the derivation of the word. Some sixty years or more ago Elbridge Gerry, the grandfather of our distinguished fellow-citizen and lawyor, Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., counsel for the Sun in John Russell Young's libel suit, and for Daniel McFarland in his approaching trial for murder, was the leader of the old Democratic party in Massachusetts. To perpetuate the power of the party in the State, Mr. Gerry and his associates in the Legislature rearranged and divided the State into districts, so as to insure as far as possible Democratic majorities in the election districts, and in so doing had little respect to the symmetry of the outline of the districts or natural geographical boundaries. A colored map showing the new districts, was hung on the wall of Mr. Gerry's office, and at a distance a portion of the State accidentally presented the image of a sprawling lizard. One day a staunch Federalist friend came in, and espying this map, exclaimed, "Why, what sort of an animal is that there?" "Oh, th t is a salamander," said Mr. Gerry, good humoredly. "A salamander!" replied his friend, who in the meanwhile had examined the map more closely, and from his knowledge of local politics had seen what the effect of the redistributing would be: "you had better say a 'Gerry mander.'" The word came was repeated by Mr. Gerry, and thus it came to pass that "gerrymandering," (with the g hard) became a stock expression for the political device practiced by Mr. Gerry and his friends.

☞ Pittsburgh put up 600 new buildings in 1869.

THE SAINTS AND THEIR HAREMS.

What a French Lady Saw and Heard among the Mormons—Beautiful Amelia and Others.

Madame Olympe Audouard, a Parisian lady, has just published some of her experiences among the Mormons. The following is an account of her first entrance into a Mormon household and of what followed:

"The great Mormon chief, knowing that Mr. Durand would arrive at Salt Lake City with a numerous party, in which would be included ladies, had given order by telegraph to each Mormon settlement to prepare for us good lodging and food.

"We were very curious to see those famous Latter-day Saints, as they modestly term themselves; all the more so, when Mr. Durand showed us a dispatch from Brigham Young, as follows:

"A Mormon family at Plum Creek is expecting you."

We exclaimed with joy: "At last we are about to visit these households where seraglios seem to have but one lord!"

On arriving at the station mentioned we saw a Mormon who already awaited us at his door. He bade us welcome, and conducted us into a room, in which a plentiful repast was spread. A young woman threw a first glance over its arrangement, made a gracious bow to us, and was lost to sight in the kitchen.

"Now the first!" I said to myself, "she is pretty enough. Who knows what the others are?"

I tarnely entered the kitchen, under pretext of asking for some water. The young girl was there, conversing with an old woman, who was occupied in cooking. "My mother-in-law," she said to me, introducing her. While talking with these two I glanced slily around to find where the other women could be. "They must be shut up somewhere," I said to myself; "this Mormon, doubtless, does not wish to shock us by a view of his conjugal harem."

The young woman having asked whether it would be agreeable to me to make a slight toilet in my room before dinner, I eagerly assented, hoping to be able to see the others.

She conducted me into a very nice and very simple little chamber. "If you wish," she said to me, "to rest after the fatigue of going up stairs, the room of my mother-in-law is at their disposal."

I could not control my curiosity any longer; so arming myself with all my courage, and at the risk of seeming indiscreet, I asked of my hostess:

"But where are the other wives?"

She uttered a peal of laughter, and answered with a shade of raillery:

"Ah, this is only one!"

Suppose that a Mormon with only one wife in my country, and you will see our households—that it got to take many wives, without taxation upon bachelors. Dolmonico's cafe is the rendezvous of all the consulars, and hinted that he feared assassination. He receives now en route to New York, while others only shook their heads and said it was a

SHAME AND OUTRAGE,

and that Mr. Leonard Radford should be drummed out of the town as a fraud. Does evidently followed the example of the celebrated Dick Turpin, who resigned in anticipation of being kicked out of the club. Only one morning last week it was discovered that the light had flown—in a word, Richard Radford, the notorious, left the city, and his friends in Europe or, has fled from New York, and few, if any, know of his whereabouts. On the afternoon of the day of the departure of the guilty wife and others noticed that the natty little imitation of Beau Brummel was very restless, excited, and, from evidence of drinking, so that cooing medicine was suggested.

"my lord" only laughed in his inimitable way (and nobody can be more amusing in spite of his wife and friends), and ascended to his

SEVEN FELT MORE COMFORTABLE

in both mind and body than at that time previous to the dinner hour—6 P. M.—Mr. Radford informed his wife that he had business to attend to with Wm. B. Astor, Leonard Jerome or A. T. Stewart she had forgotten which, but intended to be back in time for dinner (that is of no consequence), and would not be home until late. As his lordship's hours are frequently unconventional, and as Mrs. Radford thought nothing of it, and retired on her usual hour, about 11 o'clock. In the meantime Lord Dick

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 05

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 8 cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Eight copies, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 50
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 25
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy for every twenty for clubs of twenty at $1 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; $1 25 per square for each subsequent insertion; and $3 per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25; every other day one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 25 cents per line. "City Items" 50 cents per line. "Local Notices," 75 cents per line and "Special Notices," $1 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrology" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cards and circulars, and miscellaneous double rates. Double column advertisements $2 per square, additional. A discount of 25 per cent. for cash, additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. Special notices, first page, 50 cents; other special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If the charges be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Legislature reassembles on Wednesday.

A shooting club has been organized in Lexington.

Paducah wants a public library and reading-room.

Carrollton has been made a money order station.

The Lexingtonians are to have three days of Humpty Dumpty this week.

Mr. Wm. E. McKeon, a prominent citizen of Bardstown, died on Monday last at the age of sixty-three.

By the discharge of a pistol in his pocket Wm. Hershon was painfully wounded, in Carrollton, on Christmas day.

Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of B. F. Carr, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fulton county, died on Tuesday, the 21st ult.

During the year 1869 the collections of Internal revenue in the sixth Collection District amounted to the large sum of $2,909,911 12.

The city election in Frankfort, on Saturday, was attended with the usual excitement. A majority of the old Board of Councilmen were re-elected.

"John Smith" was convicted of stealing in Paducah on Thursday last, and was sentenced to be whipped on the naked back, and he got well laid on. Mr. Smith left that inhospitable town.

The negro Geo. Jackson, who was arrested for the murder of Pat Collins in Paducah on Christmas night, had an examining trial on last Monday, and was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The carriage-house of Mrs. Wm. B. Pettit, in Lexington, was broken open Thursday night, and as an elegant few rocks was entirely ruined, by getting to pieces all the lining and leather-work and otherwise ruining it.

Mr. Wallace, Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court, has resigned, to take effect March next. Mr. Wallace has filled that position for thirteen years. His successor will be appointed by Judge O'Hara.

Regent Lowman, during his late soliciting campaign in Bourbon county, raised nearly forty thousand dollars for the endowment fund of the Agricultural and Mechanical University. He expects Bourbon to increase the amount to fifty thousand dollars.

John Gomme, who was tried for insanity in Lexington the other day and discharged, "turned and scooted" about the streets Thursday, saying that he "smelled the blood of an Englishman." He got into trouble and broke a bill on the head, after which he was arrested. He had another attack on Friday, which resulted in his being committed to the asylum.

An old gentleman, who lives in Cynthiana, hearing that his daughter had made preparations to elope with a young man, hastened to the train to stop the flight. Arriving at the train, the old man found his daughter in the ladies' car. He immediately dispossessed the young man of his prize. When the father and daughter had gotten some distance from the cars, the lover climbed upon the train and relieved the girl. She at once returned to the car, but the time between the old "scout" and the young man contributed until the cars got in motion, when, leaving himself from the clutches of the latter by persistent lover, by virtue of a good pair of legs, caught the train and joined his fair one. The sequel it is unnecessary to tell.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Scotch emigrants are settling in South Carolina.

The Alexandra limp has broken out in Nashville.

Two thousand negroes celebrated Emancipation day in Nashville.

James Randolph, poet, critic, artist, &c., is practicing law in Baltimore.

Dr. Hazlett Lofland, a well-known member of the sporting fraternity of Richmond, is dead.

Prof. Upton, of Greensboro, Alabama, has been elected Fire-tident of the Alabama University.

Hon. Alvin Hawkins, supreme Court Judge for the Western Division of Tennessee, has withdrawn his resignation.

Rev. James McDaniel, a prominent Baptist minister of North Carolina, died in Fayetteville on the 25th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The prisoners in the Charleston jail were treated on Christmas day to a general jollification, including a display of fire-works.

Mr. R. V. Blalock was horribly murdered in a bar-room in Hillsboro', N. C., on the day after Christmas. He was the keeper of the bar.

John B. Drummond was shot and killed in Brunswick county, Va., on Christmas, by Dr. Lewis, a reckless penitentiary desperado.

Bishop Wilmer is about to remove his family from Alexandria to Richmond, where a handsome residence has been provided for him.

A Mexican lion, seven feet seven inches in length, was killed in McLenhan county, Texas this week, by a party of hunters.

A. A. Davis, of Harrisville, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Wright county, Mo., with a view to causing order to reign in Harrisville.

The University of North Carolina advertises to give instruction, rooms, and use of libraries to students and tenants and servants free of charge.

A large amount of land in Johnson county, Ark., has been sold to some Eastern capitalists who propose the development of the very extensive coal fields.

John Sloan, a negro, and Charles Miller, white, got into a fight in Mobile, on Christmas day, during which the negro bit off a large slice of the white man's tongue.

The first grandson of the old hero of San Jacinto was born at Independence, Texas, on the 18th ult. He is a son of Mr. Weston L. and Mrs. Maggie Houston Williams.

There is a scene in which Dallas and Collin must be apprehended called the E-ast of Texas, this year at least, and that is in the abundance of the corn, oat, hay and hog crops.

The Calvert (Texas) beef-packers are paying three cents, currency, net, for beeves weighing from 500 to 850 pounds, and 3½ cents for those weighing upwards of 850 pounds.

The tobacco factory, in Petersburg, Va., owned by the estate of Samuel Bond, and occupied by Piper & Co., was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. Some 50,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were also destroyed.

Last week a man was killed at a candy pulling in Franklin county, Ark. Nine of the party were escaped, but the other was arrested and lodged in the jail at Ozark. On Thursday night a party of men entered the town and shot the prisoner.

J. D. Rush and W. D. Burke, of St. Joseph, Mo., Were attacked by robbers in the streets of that city, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 26 ult., when the former was knocked down, badly beaten and robbed of his pocket-book, containing $150.

John J. Peterson, assistant agent of the Seaboard depot at Weldon, N. C., has been carrying on a little cotton business for his own account. On being arrested he confessed he had purchased, re-shipped and sold in his own name eleven bales of cotton.

It is reported that the sheriff of Person county, N. C., recently committed suicide by shutting himself in an upper room of his dwelling and cutting his throat with a razor. A paper was found in his room, written by him, requesting that he might be buried just as he was, in a plain pine coffin.

Two Englishmen have recently purchased the large "Bloom Hill" farm, formerly owned by that well-known and worthy citizen of Clarendon county, S. C., Capt. T. C. Richardson, where they intend adopting the Scotch plan, and intend using the steam plow. They are highly intelligent, energetic, and thorough-going business men.

All the broken levees in Point Coupee parish, Louisiana, are under a fair way of construction. At Morganza, the Red Store, St. Francis Church, and other points, the work has been laid out and staked off by the sub-engineers, and the labor-rows of the levee bands are now busy traversing the run-plank with their burdens of fresh earth, which is to stand as a bulwark of protection against the high waters of the Mississippi.

Dr. James Dore died in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, unexpectedly, at the age of 55 years. Dr. Dove was for many years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia, and more recently a member of the State Central Committee.

IV. In 1824, when quite a youth, he was selected to deliver the address of welcome on behalf the Sunday-schools of Richmond to LaFayette, who was then visiting America.

The Harrison (Texas) Flag says: "At the rate that immigrants are pouring into Texas at the present time, it will only take a few years for her vast plains to be thickly settled, and her now waste places made to blossom as the rose. With a certainty can we rely upon this influx of immigrants to continue. At present the majority are wending their way to the great prairies and bread regions of Northern Texas, and we know that the productiveness of the soil will more than meet their expectations.

As the figures now stand, it would appear that Lamb, the Radical candidate, has been elected Governor of Texas. The Galveston News says that his majority, however, is so small that the vote of Milam and Navarro counties would overcome it and give the controllership to Hamilton. From indications, it now seems unlikely that any election would be lowed in those two counties. It is probably the case that Gen. Reynolds has prepared an order for a reopening of the polls, but instructions from Washington seem to have forbidden its promulgation.

The Nashville Union and American says: "There are some who fear that the Constitutional convention which is to convene on the second Monday of this month will be guilty of some indiscretion which will enable Stokes & Co. to carry through Congress their measures of State annihilation. We do not participate in those fears. A convention which will be largely influenced by men of such broad patriotism as Gov. Jones, Nicholson, Netherland and Heiskell will not be likely to do anything that will give Mr. Stokes and his friends a pretext for further inflammation of the Congressional mind."

A horrible tragedy was enacted near Jefferson Postoffice, in Carroll co., Miss., a short time since. It seems that a man named Burnside and his son were visiting a neighbor, when the young man drew a knife to cut a dog belonging to the house. The father remonstrated, when the son turned upon his parent and cut his throat from ear to ear. Mr. Burnside died almost instantly. The young man, we learn, was under the influence of liquor when he committed the horrible deed. After the murder, the unnatural son went home, and meeting his mother announced his horrid crime by telling her he had "killed the old fool!" At latest accounts he had not been arrested.

The worthlessness of negroes as domestic servants in Texas is freely commented upon by the press of that State. The Austin Gazette concludes an article by saying "that other labor must be sought for and substituted, and these unbridled and worthless creatures left to their ruin and extinction, which will soon take place, when the whites cut loose from them entirely. Extermination is the only remedy better for truth and honesty, can be procured from Scandinavians, and other European countries, and we hope this immigration will be encouraged, for we are satisfied that, in the course of fourteen years, the Ethiopian will become totally unfitted for domestic service. The old trained set will soon pass away, and the rising generation of darkies did fair to be of no account whatever."

Some days ago, two boys, aged four-teen and sixteen years, sons of Mr. Elisha Bliss, living about three miles north of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., last their father's horse in the night, went some twelve miles from home and stole fourteen fat hogs, which they drove to Savannah and offered for sale next morning to G. G. Waterman at seven cents per pound, saying that was all they wanted for them. They seemed to be in a great hurry to get their hogs weighed. Suspicion was aroused, however, and the boys were arrested. The real owner of the swine coming up in search of them, the boys saw him and ran away. One of them, however, went back cautiously to get the horses before the town's people got to unsaddled. The other was followed into the country and overhauled. Both were lodged in jail. The father of the lads, who is spoken of as an honest, hard-dealing man, was absent at the time in Kansas.

A correspondent asks: "Was not the author of 'Simon Suggs' the best of our humorous writers?" We think that, perhaps, with the single exception of Horace Greeley, he was.

The mystery connected with the milk in another executive cocoa-nut has just been explained. One of Gen. Grant's newly-appointed United States Circuit Judges is Mr. William McKennan, of Pennsylvania and the world wondered why he should have been. But the wonder now ceases. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Washington, in that State, are the cousins of Mrs. Grant and the Hon. William McKennan is the father of Mrs. Smith. The entire Presidential family spent several very delightful days with the Smiths last summer.

The Philadelphia Press mentions it as a singular mark of the late Mr. Stanton's patriotism that he did not want his country—"the country he had done so much to save"—to put itself to the expense of burying him in good style. Mr. Stanton was not without virtues. He had, it would seem, as many as two—poverty and patriotism. The one was the result of his disinclination to steal; the other he exhibited by his desire for a cheap funeral. These things are certainly not the fit subject for a jest, but they are so gravely paraded before the public by the Radical press that they force people to smile in spite of themselves.

The Story of Georgia.

We publish this morning a very expressive and concise speech upon the Georgia case, which was delivered in the House by the Hon. James B. Beck just before the recess of Congress. There are points in this speech which deserve the particular attention of the country. That Georgia was admitted into the Union two years ago and that her representatives sat in the fortieth Congress all of us know very well; but Mr. Beck tells us, what is not so generally remembered, that when the Legislature of Georgia had expelled the negro members it passed a joint resolution submitting the constitutionality of the expulsion to the Supreme Court, and that this joint resolution was vetoed by Governor Bullock. But, notwithstanding the veto of this Radical official, the case did go before the Supreme Court, which decided that negroes are eligible. Under its rule of adjournment the Legislature was to reassemble on the 12th of January, when, of course, by reason of this legal decision, the negroes would be readmitted. But, in order to keep the question open and prevent its disposition at home, Governor Bullock refuses to issue his proclamation and his straightway to Washington, bearing an appeal, which Congress is nor slow to answer with a new bill involving extraordinary features and additional exactions of the people of Georgia. Governor Bullock's reason for this unseemly haste is very well known. He has swindled the State out of thousands of dollars, is a thief by nature and a scoundrel by practice, and he simply proposes to have Congress save him from impeachment. Congress, which is no better than Bullock, proposes to do the job for him. This and the ratification of the fifteenth amendment are the sole reasons for the course of the dominant party towards Georgia, as Mr. Beck most conclusively shows. His remarks, though brief, are sufficiently full and explanatory to set the matter before the country in a comprehensive form. They will be read with instruction by every one who desires information on a transaction which is quite as infamous as any recorded upon the long and infamous catalogue of reconstruction.

Official Corruption.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph makes this declaration, which would have seemed a very singular one ten years ago:

Mr. Stanton had the handling and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when it would have been easy for him to have accumulated enormous wealth without seriously compromising his reputation.

It has become so common an occurrence for officers of the Government to "accumulate immense sums" while handling the people's money that one may now do it "without seriously compromising his reputation." Indeed, when one of them dies, and it is found that he has failed to make such an accumulation, the circumstance becomes the nine-days' wonder of his party. His political friends think his honesty was quite too much for his health, and are astonished that he lived as long as he did.

That Mr. Stanton might, while Secretary of War, have accumulated, through the ordinary channels of official corruption, immense sums of money—that he might thus have made himself a millionaire—without seriously compromising his reputation with his party, cannot be denied. The thing is done every day. The Evening Telegraph, which apparently sees nothing seriously to condemn in it, could point you to a dozen men who went into office poor a few years since, and came out prepared to do a heavy banking business on the capital realized through their brief but earnest devotion to public duty. The Telegraph declares that Mr. Stanton's expenses were far beyond his salary as Secretary of War, and that in order to meet them he was forced to draw upon his own resources, until he had nearly exhausted the accumulations of a laborious life, leaving little or nothing more for the support of [illegible] on the sum of ten thousand dollars, for which his life was insured in Philadelphia. Under the circumstances, it is creditable to the memory of Mr. Stanton that he died poor, for he held a high office at a time when official honesty was the exception and official rascality the rule—when, as his friends now tell us, he might have pocketed tens of thousands in gold without seriously injuring his reputation; but he would have deserved no credit for this in the purer and better days of the republic, when rascality was the exception and honesty the rule. Then honesty was one of the chief tests of a man's fitness for office. Then, the question, "*Is he honest—is he capable?*" was invariably asked, and answered affirmatively, before an office was bestowed upon any applicant by the President. Now, "does he vote the Radical ticket?" is the only question asked of the applicant, and an affirmative answer is all the recommendation required by the Executive. Hence, it is no wonder that the plunderings of the people is carried on so extensively and so openly by the officers of the Government that the act of stealing immense sums by a member of the Cabinet would not, as we are assured, seriously compromise his character.

Under the rule of the party now in power few men in high official positions die poor. The President himself has taken good care to hedge himself around with impregnable bars to the approach of that virtuous calamity. The chronicler of the current events of the last two years can point you to sums amounting to not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars which General Grant has accumulated since his party first determined to place him in the the Presidential chair, and since he first convinced himself that his occupancy of the White House was a foregone conclusion. None of this money he stole, but not one cent of it should he have received. It was the offerings of men who were known to have axes to grind. Indeed, the result shows that it was offered and received as the advance payment for executive patronage afterward to be delivered. In due time the axes were ground, and he had the sharpest axe who paid most liberally for the grinding.

With so high an example before them, it is little wonder that subordinate officers of the Government shrink affrighted but full-handed from the thought of dying poor, and that there is scarcely virtue enough left among the pets of their party, or even in the ranks of that party, to brand with infamy their felonious though very profit-able acts.

Married People.

New Year's Day was very generally observed in Louisville. Such, at least, is the official announcement. But when we use the term "very generally" we employ a conventional idiom with a mental reservation; for we have been approached by several respectable married people who ask that we should make some demonstration in their behalf. They complain, and with apparent justice, that they were left quite out in the cold. They declare, upon what appears to be irrefragable evidence, that no respect whatever was paid to them. They assert, in a manner, which but for its solemnity would not want for a proper degree of spirit, that they were actually excluded from the fashionable gazette, and that when they took the law into their own hands and defying the weather and neglect, ventured into society, they found it gay and giddy and heartless, or words to that effect. In short, as usual, the young folks had the best of it, and they made "no bones" of displaying their superiority in the most absurd, disgusting and reckless way.

It becomes, therefore, the melancholy duty of a pen that has chronicled a deal of sport in its time, and is ready enough for a shindy, to indite (not, be it remembered, in its own behest) this "hymn of the cornfield," to make what it knows in advance to be nothing more nor less than a fight against both time and odds. For every day, nay, every hour, it is reminded that those for whom it takes the cudgels up are growing older and older and married-er and married-er, and, of consequence, weaker and weaker. Their ranks, indeed, are re-enforced from time to time, but with what recruits! Why, there's the rub! A newly-wed couple are of no service whatever to the great association of husbands and wives, the grand army of conjubility. On the contrary, quite the reverse. They are, for the most part, raw and awkward and schoolsorbed. They have too many practical secrets to discover in each other to consider the theoretical mysteries of a deceitful world, which, as they fondly suppose, they have voluntarily quitted. Thus the novices are rude, and the veterans are sew; and the latter find it necessary, in spite of all their elbowing and blandishments, to call for the assistance of the Press, that "Palladium of Liberty," which is unhappily least potential in a struggle of this sort.

The business would not be so sad if men alone were concerned in it. If Brown, who is a widower, runs across your pathway you can remonstrate, or in extremities may knock him over next day. If Jones, who is unwedded though he is bald and forty, cheats you out of your partner for the next dance, you can give him to understand that you will see him again and in another place, where he will hardly find himself protected by crinoline. But, heaven help us! the women themselves are principals to this conspiracy and they have a sort of intuitive perception of promising and unpromising material. They know a commercial article by instinct and they exhibit their preference in such a marked and matter-of-fact way as to leave little room for doubt and none whatever for persistence. They don't snub you outright. That would be endurable, for then you could go of and bear malice which, in default of the German, is a luxury. But they appeal to you with a species of hypocritical tenderness as if to say "Now *why* won't you give us a chance? We *like* you prodigiously. If you were *only* single! But, no, perish the thought! You are wedded to another and you never can be ours. In short—not to put too fine a point upon it—we can not, really, waste our precious time (time with all women is precious) upon you. So you will greatly oblige us by leaving us to this gentleman who is perfectly eligible and means business." The dears! And to think how these silly bucks are deceived: how they imagine it is their attractions which make up the difference; how they take it all for sentiment and gulp it down with the egg-nog and champagne. To do them justice, these stupid beaux, they are not so elaborately dishonest to married women, whom they shelve in the most liberal and candid style; and, it is our belief, that there is a sort of community of purpose, if not of feeling, among women in general to mutually abuse, but to substantially assist, each other. At all events, the married fellows have the worst of it all round; and that's what makes them so desperate and barbarous at home. It's bad treatment, that's what it is, and nothing else!

Perhaps there are few things so hard to realize as an inevitability. Any gentleman who has been tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged knows how difficult it is to bring the mind to bear upon the full significance of the execution. When a man marries he stands upon a scaffold from which he can look, for a moment, into two worlds. There is the world behind him. There is the world before him. The troops are drawn up on either side. The officers of the church and the law attend. The word is spoken. Down falls the drop. An instant, and he is no more the person he was than if he were a wax figure or a mummy; and yet, infatuation! he *thinks* he is, and so he stumbles along and finally staggers into his grave, a deluded being! He murmurs sometimes certainly, as we are murmuring for his sake; he gets a dim glimpse of the truth; but, as a rule, he is ignorant and blissful, having a vague idea that there may be a prospective advantage in him which will conciliate the forbearance if not the smiles of the younger people. Eyebrows are elevated at his approach. Shoulders are shrugged. But, no; he trots about and about, and is satirized and scandalized until he is too old to be suspected. Then, the Deluge!

Now, in the old time (that blessed period when all of us were handsome and graceful), it was not so. Young married ladies received the most gallant politeness from gentlemen of every degree; and the girls clung to and confided in the husbands of their friends in a sweet sisterly fashion. There was something sober and respectable in this division of civilities. Aye, and there was sagacity in it; for the opinions of married people about unmarried people are always weighty and often influential. The present generation, however, seems to be thoughtless and flighty; it is heedless of social economy and ignorant of any large or long-sighted social policy; it relies less upon others and immensely upon itself; it is selfish and exclusive. The stories which reach us of its conduct throughout Saturday make our blood run cold. They are mournful. They are scandalous. And, what is worse, they have curdled the milk of party-giving kindness in the bosoms of the married people to that degree which already points to an organization for self-protection, in which the indiscreet unmarried younglings will have no place.

Radicalism works its own destruction. This is now the cry in middle-aged circles, and the only help we can see for the offenders in the present instance is to marry between now and next season, when the tables may be turned in order that the whirligig of time may bring in his revenges! This we make at the command of the parties interested, who ask us to make it not as a threat but as a warning. We obey compliantly. We are the servant of the public. The married people are a part of that public, howbeit for the moment an unhappy part. It is no affair of ours, or only so in a reflective sense. We submit it humbly.

Immigration Before the Legislature of Kentucky.

The House Committee upon this important subject consists of—

Hon. J. B. Parks, of Jefferson;
Hon. W. S. Bledsoe, of Montgomery and Clark;
Hon. R. H. Sallee, of Warren;
Hon. Geo. M. Jessee, of Henry;
Hon. J. L. Bridges, of Campbell;
Hon. R. Bruce, of Bourbon;
Hon. John F. Wright, of Shelby.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Parks, the chairman, is devoting himself to a thorough investigation of the question, and that he is imbued with the conviction that prompt action should be taken to meet the exigencies which our State may soon encounter. It is rarely that a gentleman enters the Legislature to be honored with a position which may become super-eminently distinctive as that which Mr. Parks now holds. He has a brilliant opportunity to do essential service to the State, and to win for himself laurels sufficient to sate a modest man's ambition, and with his practical mind, we look confidently forward to a well digested and thoroughly perfected system of immigration, as the joint action of himself and the other gentlemen of the committee, all of whom are the representatives of farming communities which have suffered greatly from our changed system of labor. It is a subject which requires patient and laborious investigation, concise statistics and cogent argument. It is not one wherein the elocution of an orator can be shown to advantage. The painstaking and thoughtful statesman would never trust to memory in presenting this question to a legislative body, and we hope that Mr. Parks, as the chairman, when advocating his report, and all other members of the committee, will pursue the course now adopted in the U. S. Congress, of preparing beforehand the manuscript. The few who are to be addressed in Frankfort are not the audience. The people of Kentucky wish to hear the able arguments that may be addressed, and our columns and those of other papers will carry the remarks to attentive readers, *for they are all interested, more or less.* From all parts of the State we get information that our first editorial upon the subject elicited universal approbation. Everybody feels that something must be done, and they look with confidence to the Legislature as the able body which will evince ample wisdom and will advance the interests of the State to the uttermost. We can hold our own with the best of our sister States, for we have energetic public servants and our finances are in a condition coulparable with any.

We adverted the other day to the part of Baltimore as probably the most natural point for our immigrant, in commenting upon the views of a friend, who considered New Orleans the best entry. We are not afraid of the competition in New York, for any State agent from Kentucky would have sagacity enough to retain the emigrants shipped to his care, although he might be too decent to indulge in any of the rascally practices set forth by our correspondent, and we would rather confide in the integrity of the city and State officials of New York, than in the carpet-bag gentry who infest New Orleans and other Southern ports. The time has been when we would have relied implicitly upon the good and true Southern friend, who would have scrupulously refrained from doing or saying aught to change any shipment made to us. But now, when plunder is the battle-cry of the army of cormorants, emigrants for Kentucky would be better off in the care of the Yankee than in the hands of the Southern brother. The Yankee is cute, and is far more honest than he is credited with being. He is also a man of business habits, and is not likely to be imposed upon by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity of the liver, but when the latter symptom exists not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the wake duties of a sympathetic nature, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Stomach Bitters do both. They combine a superior and assimilating power with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, on which the great vegetable op-ates directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the liver is partially stimulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are brought in the habits of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful preparation. In a word, a definite connexion exists between such a preparation and a penetrating agent as pointed out by a discerning astringent like strychnine or quinine. jal d eod1w

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Tyler's new Ferreotype Gallery, No. 58 Main, below Second, is the place. Sixteen good pictures for twenty-five cents.

☞ J. C. Elrod's old Gallery still has the lead for fine pictures at low prices.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located south-west corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is put only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the chills will be gone in a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but ante-periodics, and whilst they may break the chills, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this beneficent tonic should be discontinued in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fever. By the use of chloride of lime in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated above, persons can pass the chill and fever districts with entire safety, and they will never fail to pay their losses with the utmost promptness. L. CORD.

Damaged Clothing BY FIRE.

I COHN, 151½ Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth, will commence this day to sell his entire stock of clothing, slightly damaged by water, at great bargains. Every body in need of clothing will find it to their advantage to call. (*)

MERCHANTS

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Bill Heads, No. 1 paper, only $8 per ream.

Business Cards only $3 to $3 50 per 1,000.

Letter Heads,
Circulars,
Dray Tickets,
Dodgers,
Posters,
Bills Lading

And all other kinds of Job Printing at correspondingly low prices

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Office in second story. J. H. STACKHOUSE.
de15 eod12 2dp

MEETINGS.

Office Merchants' and Traders' Insurance Company.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' and Traders' Insurance Company, for election of Directors, will be held at their office on Monday next, January 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

D. M. ANDERSON, Secy.

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their office, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be proper.

GEO. R. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

To the stockholders of the "old" Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas: A meeting will be held at the store of Terry & Smith, No. 17 West Main street, on Tuesday, January 4th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider a proposition for the reorganization of their stock in a new organization. It is requested that each stockholder will bring with him his certificate of stock, as a permanent action must be had. A very stockholder is expected to be present. IMPORTANT. [jan1 d4] H. BURKHALTER.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office on Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for the election of thirteen Directors, and from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the transaction of other business that may be before them.

de28 d12 H. G. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, at their office, on Monday, the 3d day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de28 d3d THEODORE HARRIS, President.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 3, 1870—hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.

de28 d3d GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cash'r.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 20, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock.

de21 d3d GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

THE Masonic Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst.

de21 d3d JACOB KRIDLER, Sec., Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Western Financial Corporation has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ja5 d3 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, on the preferred stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

jan1 d6d W. H. SAYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas.

Dividend.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 5th inst.

jan1 d3 J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Dividend.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank (free of Government tax), has been declared, payable on demand.

jan1 d2 H. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

S. LOBINSON, A. M., and Miss KATE ROBINSON, Principals.

SCHOOL reopens on MONDAY, Jan. 3. Next session opens the first Monday in February. jan1 eod5*

Hambleton College.

THE summer session of this school will commence (third Monday of January), to continue for term of twenty weeks. Tuition, $40 00. The school now consists of 120 students and 5 teachers. For particulars address Rev. J. HEAGEN, Agent.
de31 d1Feb1 Elizabethtown, Ky.

Mrs. Platt's School

For Young Ladies will be re-opened on Monday Jan. 10, in the new two-story brick for her accommodation, at her residence on Broadway. de30 d2

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election.

jal d3f

APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

We are authorized to announce Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS, of Harrodsburg, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First Appellate District at the ensuing August election. de28 eod6d

GEO. HANCOCK. } H. B. DONALD.
WM. JOHNSTON. } JAMES B. HANCOCK.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,

Real Estate and Collecting Agents

AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Mozart building, cor. Fourth & Jefferson sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE collection of debts, examination of titles, conveyancing, and all matters appertaining to real estate in Louisville and vicinity, a specialty. Particular attention to leasing real property, and unimproved lands in the city for sale or rent. Also, to the purchase and sale of lots for making purchasers and sales registered by us. de28 d3m

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS

OWEN MACDONALD & CO.

HAVING admitted Mr. Muldoon of the firm of Muldoon, Bullitt & Co., as partner, we are prepared to do all kinds of Cut Stone work, such as Window Sills, Steps, and granite. We are now manufacturing Curbing from 6 to 12 inches thick, and in lengths of from 3 to 6 feet. Also, Flagging, Platforms, &c. We could invite the attention of the public to the fact that we are the only dressing works in this market on a small scale, and can do work at short notice.

Thankful for liberal patronage extended to the old firm, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same from our friends and the public.

OWEN MACDONALD,
JOSEPH GLASER,
M. MULDOON.

Jan3

A CARD!

I RISH to say a word in behalf of the City Fire Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky., and to Mr. A. S. French, of Chicago, is the General Agent. My house, at No. 1231 Market street, was burned down during a cold rain Monday night, and as Friday last Mr. French paid me the full amount of insurance in the company, thus exhibiting a degree of promptness in settling losses by fire that entitles them to the highest praise. This company is entitled to the entire confidence of the public, and I will never fail to pay their losses with the utmost promptness. L. CORD.

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Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Raphael's Frescoes.

Signor Angelo Molfao, 98 Clinton Place, New York, has placed all lovers of art under obligations by importing the thirty-eight engravings of the memorable fresco paintings by Raphael, in the Vatican at Rome, executed by that celebrated artist, Pietro de Brognoli, who has, after many years of labor, succeeded in securing the reproduction of these rare gems. A collection like this it has been hitherto impossible to obtain in this country, and to those who have been fortunate enough to see the originals, it would be not only a pleasant souvenir, but a valuable art treasure. The Signor Molfao furnishes sets or single copies.

II.

A Knit-gun.

Herr Mayhofer, a Prussian, has invented a breech-loader which it is claimed will be a formidable rival to the Prussian needle-gun. It can be fired twenty-five times, with a full cartridge, per minute, and will penetrate at the distance of two thousand yards. Among its advantages are its minimum of smoke, its precision, and the construction of the cartridge. The Prussian Government does not seem disposed to reap the advantages of this invention of one of its citizens, and the inventor has threatened to take it to France or Austria, that he may sell it at a round price, having spent so much time and thousand dollars in bringing the gun to its present efficiency.

III.

"Walpole."

The new play by Lord Lytton (Bulwer) is just now on the dissecting table of the London critics, who are flourishing their critical scalpels with a good deal of skill and but little mercy. His translation of Horace is unanswered measure has been followed by a history of the "Life of Jesus," his "Keepsake Annuals" having been borrowed from his neighbor's "Lucille"—a measure no other English dramatic author has ever attempted. The novelty of it is English makes the effect somewhat stilted, and although the play is said to be full of action and dramatic interest, it is so disjointed and shambling that it is feared that as an acting play it will not run smoothly. Bulwer's perverseness in his late literary efforts is a source of much annoyance to the literary coterie of which he is the "bright particular star," and "Walpole" is the richest stoked upon as a mistake. It is contended that a man of his culture, genius and reputation should not have descended to twisting con ortions of language which adued nothing to the force of the play, and that only him do the charge of trifling with his talents in any way which is beneath the dignity of an autade occupying the position in English literature that he does.

IV.

Rochefort as a Rowdy.

The French George Francis Train, who attracted some attention and more notoriety than distinction as the editor of the "Lanterne" (a pestiferous sheet which was as unfavorable as it was impracticable in its demands), has not cut a very brilliant figure in the Corps Legislatif. If he is to be judged by his manners and speeches, he is quite as much of a "rough" as the most degraded of our Congressmen, and is trying to reduce the Corps to the level of our national assembly of the wisdom of the Republic. He will take the vicate, blatant Gascon about six months to get to the end of his tether. He seems to have about as much moral balance as a May flunnies a muck, and more ambition to talk than to listen. It is difficult to say which is the most absurd, his swaggering assumption of self-sufficiency or the ill-concealed conceit of his attempt at playing parlor. Like all obscure men who are unscrupulous and inflated with the novelty of sudden position, he talks much, but says little, and makes a botch of his skill, and is a species of legislative finger-post, that is always pointing the way he will never go himself. Like other charlatans, he must, "speak his piece," and then make way for his betters after awhile, when the French tire of their experiments in "popularizing" the Government.

V

Imperial Self-Will.

Little incidents in the every-day life of men often give us a good idea of some of the leading elements of their characters. A fresh anecdote comes from abroad about Napoleon which illustrates how he destroys he was. Having received a present of a number of volumes from Constantinople to Naples when he was the Archduke of Austria, he ordered the captain to put to sea, and upon the latter protesting on account of a storm which was raging he threatened to put the muzzle to his self, and even appointed the hour of sailing and when he was to be called. The captain, however, knowing that if Napoleon went to sea in the storm he would in all probability be lost, sailed at the hour appointed, and before the news of the wreck and the loss of all on board of the vessel was received. Another more remarkable instance of this unfortunate man's obstinacy was his remaining in Mexico at Going to Queretaro to the command of the army there, when he was compelled with the French troops. Dr. Gwin, after his return from Mexico, where he had been the Emperor, remarked that Maximilian was more particular about the cut of his clothes than he was about making himself respected as a ruler.

VI.

The March of Civilization.

Chicago bursts upon our astonished gaze with a brain new enormity. One hundred inhabitants of the Windy City have had the audacity to form a club-house in the style of the clubs of the country before their eyes, have flown in the face of all of the established prejudices of the West against men of leisure, and have organized a club, built a handsome clubhouse at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, and are actually going to have the face to dare to give some of the time to social intercourse which has hitherto been given to grain, real estate, elevators, railways, divorces, suicides, sorosex, "corners" and other materialistic elements of life. This is what is called the coming social regeneration of Chicago; a nice club-house with a good library and all the leading magazines and journals, a consecutious cook who realizes that he holds our happiness in his hands, polite and sober servants, and all the appointments and conveniences, to indulge a little in the comforts and graces of civilization. The one hundred will find some difficulty in getting through an hour or two of leisure and recreation for a while, after the rushing life and exactions of business which they have grown accustomed to; but they will soon be able to take time to eat their meals, shake hands and ask a man how he is, so soon as the Standard Club begins to work well.

VII.

Voice and Manner.

One of the most unfailing tests of good breeding is a man or woman's tone of voice, and a late number of the Saturday Review gives a very clever analysis of the various types of voices which are familiar to everybody. The soft, low, caressing, womanly voice, which soothes and charms like a Beethoven adagio of music; the clear, studied, oratorical tones of the politician; the persuasive and portentious clerical voice; the comical squeakitzy tones that sometimes issue so unaccountably from the persons of very stout, robust men; the shrill, nutty, Irish voice, with its rollicking suspicion of a brogue; all these are described with a minuteness and truth which can only come from a very clear and observant mind. After the voice has been exhaustively treated in all its phases, from the every-day wheezy tones of the Prime Minister to the cackle of a Malibran or Patti, heard once and remembered always, that other great outlet for individuality, manner, comes in for its share of attention and elaboration. Any one who has been thrown much with his fellow-men would find a clew to the characters of more than one person who has puzzled and mystified him in society, traced by the clear, brilliant pens of the "Saturday's Slashers," and all who have learned the A B C of the proper study of man, will be interested in both of these sketching well-written articles.

VIII.

Affairs in Rome.

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The March of Civilization.

Chicago bursts upon our astonished gaze with a brain new enormity. One hundred inhabitants of the Windy City have had the audacity to form a club-house in the style of the clubs of the country before their eyes, have flown in the face of all of the established prejudices of the West against men of leisure, and have organized a club, built a handsome club-house at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, and are actually going to have the face to dare to give some of the time to social intercourse which has hitherto been given to grain, real estate, elevators, railways, divorces, suicides, sorosex, "corners" and other materialistic elements of life. This is what is called the coming social regeneration of Chicago; a nice club-house with a good library and all the leading magazines and journals, a consecutious cook who realizes that he holds our happiness in his hands, polite and sober servants, and all the appointments and conveniences, to indulge a little in the comforts and graces of civilization. The one hundred will find some difficulty in getting through an hour or two of leisure and recreation for a while, after the rushing life and exactions of business which they have grown accustomed to; but they will soon be able to take time to eat their meals, shake hands and ask a man how he is, so soon as the Standard Club begins to work well.

VII.

Voice and Manner.

One of the most unfailing tests of good breeding is a man or woman's tone of voice, and a late number of the Saturday Review gives a very clever analysis of the various types of voices which are familiar to everybody. The soft, low, caressing, womanly voice, which soothes and charms like a Beethoven adagio of music; the clear, studied, oratorical tones of the politician; the persuasive and portentious clerical voice; the comical squeakitzy tones that sometimes issue so unaccountably from the persons of very stout, robust men; the shrill, nutty, Irish voice, with its rollicking suspicion of a brogue; all these are described with a minuteness and truth which can only come from a very clear and observant mind. After the voice has been exhaustively treated in all its phases, from the every-day wheezy tones of the Prime Minister to the cackle of a Malibran or Patti, heard once and remembered always, that other great outlet for individuality, manner, comes in for its share of attention and elaboration. Any one who has been thrown much with his fellow-men would find a clew to the characters of more than one person who has puzzled and mystified him in society, traced by the clear, brilliant pens of the "Saturday's Slashers," and all who have learned the A B C of the proper study of man, will be interested in both of these sketching well-written articles.

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GEORGIA IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 20, 1869.

A GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

The House having under consideration the bill to promote the reconstruction of Georgia—

Mr. Beck said:

Mr. Speaker: My colleagues on the Committee on Reconstruction who entertain the same views that I do have requested that I should open the debate on our side, which I will now proceed to do as briefly as possible. And in the first place allow me to say that this House is in this action in reference to Georgia occupies a different position from what it has ever done before in regard to any of the States undergoing the process of reconstruction. I am not going to say one word against this reconstruction laws. Whether I believe them to be constitutional or unconstitutional, and my opinion as to their invalidity has been frequently and freely expressed on this floor, they have been passed upon by this House and acquiesced in by the State of Georgia. What I do propose to say, and what I hope the House will not fail to observe, is that the state of Georgia has complied with all the reconstruction acts. This House has solemnly so decided. Therefore, when she did comply with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and was accorded representation upon this floor, she became to all intents and purposes a State of the Union, coequal with all the others, just as fully as the State of New York, the State of Ohio, or any other State occupies that status till she may no one questions. I do not propose to go in detail over all the ground so thoroughly and ably occupied; because when a bill similar in many respects to this was presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] from the Committee on Reconstruction last April, I had the honor in this hall to prove—I was about to say, to demonstrate—by tracing from the beginning to the end the whole history of the reconstruction acts, and showing the action of this House by the admission of the representatives from Georgia upon this floor, that she was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a sovereign State in this Union. The position assumed was so clear and incontrovertible that no one upon the other side attempted to controdict it. The chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction [Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts] himself failed to put upon the record, although he spoke for an hour, a single word to show that the people of Georgia had not complied with the laws of Congress. His speech was withheld for revision, and, as the Globe shows, is withheld for the same purpose to this hour.

I will state, however, that after Georgia had complied with all the reconstruction acts, and through a constitutional republican form, on the 25th of June, 1868, this House passed an act, in which the Senate concurred, declaring that she had so complied and was therefore entitled to representation on this floor as well as in the Senate. The credentials of her members were referred to the Committee of Elections, of which the late Colfax was chairman, and reported favorably by him. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the committee, made the following report, which I read from the Congressional Globe, second session Fortieth Congress, page 4,471:

"Mr. Dawes—I am instructed by the Committee of Elections, to which was referred the credentials of Wm. Clint and C. H. Prince, members-elect from the State of Georgia, that State having ratified the fourteenth article of the Constitution, and in all other respects having conformed to the requirements of the acts of Congress in the premises of that State. Those gentlemen will take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862."

"The oath was administered to the two gentlemen.

"Mr. Clint and Mr. Prince appeared and qualified."

They sat on this floor during the latter portion of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, and during all of the third session. And all the laws passed by the United States to-day living under laws passed by the votes of those men in that Congress. How many of those men are now members of this House I cannot say. The fact is, as to the laws which were passed in the second and third sessions of the Fortieth Congress, the Representatives of Georgia had an equal voice and vote and aided in passing them. This House would stultify itself and all its past action if it did not now recognize the validity of the legislation offering to it by the State of Georgia. It has already recognized it by its own laws, its own acts passed on this floor. Georgia is as much a State of the Union as the two Carolinas, or Alabama, or Florida, or Texas, or any other State of the Union. She has the same rights under the Constitution which have been accorded to every other State. She has complied with all the requirements of the reconstruction acts. She has elected her Senators and Representatives, and they are now here awaiting admission to their seats. Why, then, should she be excluded? Why should she not be admitted? Why should she not be allowed to take her seat in this House and in the Senate? Why should she not be allowed to participate in the legislation which affects her interests? Why should she not be allowed to vote upon the constitutional amendment that is now pending before the States? Why should she not be allowed to vote upon the question of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

CLOSE.				ARRIVE.			
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.		
9:00	3:00	Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Nashville R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Frankfort R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Lexington R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Lexington R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Cincinnati R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Cincinnati R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Portland Canal R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Portland Canal R. R.	
9:00	3:00	Louisville & Shelbyville R. R.		10:00	4:00	Louisville & Shelbyville